The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. J. W. MATTERN, feb21-1y WM. A. SIPE.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865–tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. nov8-6m*

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed *that they will be prepared at all times to fill* orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 19, 1866.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. apl9,1866

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. nov1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

DR. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electrician, Jackson House, Huntingdon.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [fe14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

On the first day of April, 1866, being Easter Sabbath, I found myself on the banks of the Raystown Branch, in Juniata township, this county, the place of my nativity. In the afternoon there was an appointment for preaching at Hawn's school house; but as the minister failed to meet the appointment, the young folks concluded to have some singing.

"Divine music must be allowed by all who practice it to be an emanation from the Deity. It is admirably calculated to raise the mind above the sublunary enjoyments of this life, in gratitude to our beneficent Benefactor and Creator. When we consider upon the Divine nature and power of music on the affections, we are wrapped up in admiration, love, and praise, and cannot but adore the Almighty Giver of so good and glorious a gift; and that he has bestowed upon us and our fellow beings, faculties to sing his praise." No art in nature is better calculated to interest the feelings and command the passions, than music well performed. It is calculated to draw the mind from the contaminating influence of vice and immorality, to a more healthy influence of morality, sociability, and harmony, in society.

If I am any judge of sacred music, I think I never heard it better performed than it was at that place, especially those two pieces called "Green street" and "Child of Mortality." They performed it as correct and exact as clockwork.

The next day, the school, in connection with several others, met in concert at the Tunkert church, near Marklesburg, under tuition of John Austraw, Esq. There was delightful singing performed in that place, in the presence of about three hundred spectators. All moved on as harmoniously as clockwork. We think those schools were fortunate in securing Mr. Austraw for their teacher, and would bespeak a good word for him to all that would wish to make vocal music their study, as he is hard to beat as a teacher, and is worthy of patronage.

In conclusion, we say to you, young folks, persevere onward and upward in the science of vocal and sacred music, perform in chuch, properly in chord, and in the manner that it ought to be done, and grand effects will be the unavoidable results, if the music itself be good.

"There is a charm, a power, that sways the breast,
Can soothe distraction, and almost despair;
That power is music." J. B. S.

EVIL REPORTS.—It is hardly necessary for any one who has lived long in this talking world, to say that immense injury is often done to the feelings, reputation and interest of people, by the free circulation of false reports. This subject is pretty generally understood, though it is to be regretted that many who understand it are very far from being sufficiently put on guard by their knowledge. It, however, does not require that reports should always be untrue, in order to injure those to whom they relate. A thing may be true, and in fact right also, so far as the actors are concerned; and yet as it may be what does not properly concern other people, a general circulation of the facts may be very trying and embarrassing to those who are made the subjects of the wonderful tales.—How cautious, then, ought every one to be, in meddling with and retailing the affairs of his neighbors.

But the evil is often as great in listening to reports as it is in circulating them. And if listeners could not be found, tellers would soon be scarce.—The rules which Mr. Simeon laid down for himself in regard to listening to reports involving the character of other people, are well worthy the consideration of all who have been faulty on this subject. He says:

"The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rules I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters.

1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others.

2. To believe *nothing* of the kind until I am absolutely forced to it.

3. Never drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.

4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others.

5. Always to believe that if the other side were heard a very different account would be given of the matters."

In these rules is certainly found the spirit of the Saviour's Golden Rule.—They contain precisely the spirit that any one would wish others to entertain towards him. What we wish others to do concerning us, we should do to them. Then let us hear less evil, and we shall repeat less. Many things are said in free conversation concerning neighbors which are not intended for evil; and yet a moment's reflection would satisfy any one that evil would grow out of it. Be cautious about telling or hearing any reports out of which evil may grow.—*Olive Branch.*

BY the simple invention of moulding common bricks, with dove tailed grooves, in various ways, by means of which they can be more firmly cemented together, a decided improvement in the construction of brick walls appears to have been secured at a little or no additional cost.

☞There is not a stream of trouble so deep and swift running that we may not cross safely over, if we have courage to steer and strength to pull.

☞Whenever you take a drink, be sure you keep your nose above *water.*

The Blue Juniata.

BY C. C.

Duty and inclination have frequently taken us along the Juniata, during the past ten years. On these various occasions we fell in with traveling companions, representing almost every type and shade of human character.—But while they differed on almost every other topic, it was interesting to observe with what unanimity they lavished their encomiums upon the scenery through which we were passing. And when we came to examine the elements of that universal sentiment of admiration, we find that a simple ballad, of some unknown bard, had contributed more than all other causes combined to throw a peculiar charm around every thing pertaining to the river and valley of the Juniata.

Not the stirring events of the early settlement of this romantic region, as portrayed so graphically by U. J. Jones and others, not the matchless beauty of the natural scenery, so much as that creation of poetic fancy in the song of "The Blue Juniata," had brought about this grand result. With all its apparent fictitious sentimentality, there is much in the song and legend of the wild, roving Indian girl that touches the heart, like the sweet strains of some half forgotten melody of our childhood.

The "Blue Juniata" always recalls for us not only touching memories of the departed race of red men, but the voice and features of dear departed friends, who in by gone days sweetly sang the "gay mountain song of bright Alfarata."

We recently noticed an incident of Sherman's grand march in the papers, which we deem worthy of being repeated in this connection: On a beautiful summer night, when the great captain was sweeping through Georgia "smashing things to the sea," as he quietly sat in front of his tent, his ear caught the faint strains of a favorite melody, which one of the bands was playing in the distance. He listened with increasing delight; and as the last echoes of the music were borne away on the evening breeze, he quickly despatched an orderly to request a repetition of the piece. It was repeated several times by the band and was then taken up by the men at the camp fires, was borne, with the greatest enthusiasm, from hill top to hill top, till late at night. Do you ask what melody produced such a thrilling effect on the great chieftain and his war worn veterans? It was the song of the "Blue Juniata" of which we have been speaking, and a response to which we now presume to give the readers of the *Guardian*, with the wishes of several friends.

If the perusal of these imperfect stanzas afford but a moiety of the innocent enjoyment occasioned by the famous ballad to which they refer, we will cheerfully submit to all the reproach of the critics.

A RESPONSE TO THE "BLUE JUNIATA."

Written in the summer of 1865, while traveling along that "peerless little river."

The Indian girl has ceased to rove
Along the winding river;
The warrior brave that won her love,
Is gone, with bow and quiver.

The valley rears another race,
Where flows the Juniata;
There maidens rove; with paler face
Than that of Alfarata.

Where pine trees moan her requiem wail,
And blue waves too are knelling,
Through mountain gorge and fertile vale,
A louder note is swelling.

A hundred years have rolled around,
The red man has departed,
The hills give back a wilder sound
Than warrior's whoop o'er started.

With piercing neigh, the iron steed
Now sweeps along the waters,
And bears, with more than wilddeer speed,
The white man's sons and daughters.

The products, too, of every clime
Are borne along the river,
Where roved the brave, in olden time,
With naught but bow and quiver.

And swifter than the arrow's flight,
From trusty bow and quiver,
The messages of love and light
Now speed along the river.

The engine and the telegraph
Have wrought some wondrous changes,
Since rang the Indian maiden's laugh
Among the mountain ranges.

'Tis grand to see what art hath done,
The world is surely wiser;
What triumphs white man's skill has won
With steam, the civilizer.

But still, methinks I'd rather hear
The song of Alfarata—
Had rather chase the fallow deer
Along the Juniata.

For fondly now my heart esteems
This Indian song and story,
Yea, grander far old *nature seems*,
Than art in all its glory.

Roll on, thou classic Keystone stream,
Thou peerless little river,
Fulfill the poet's brightest dream,
And be a joy forever.

As generations come and go,
Each one their part repeating,
Thy waters keep their constant flow,
Still down to ocean fleeting.

And while thy blue waves seek the sea,
Thou lovely Juniata,
Surpassing sweet thy name shall be,
For sake of Alfarata.

☞A religion that never suffices to govern a man will never suffice to save him.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Exploration of a Remarkable Cave in Indiana---Terrible Adventures of the Exploring Party---Two Men lost in the Cave--One of them Rescued After a Period of Fifty-Six Hours---Another Man Still Missing.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Herald*, writing from Leavenworth, Crawford county, Ind., April 8, says: "I write to inform you of the particulars of an exploring expedition which left here on Thursday last, to explore Dead Man's Cave, situated about four miles south of this place, and three quarters of a mile west of the river. The existence of this cave has been known for some time, though its extent has never been suspected until recently. A few weeks since a party from Louisville, accompanied by citizens of this place, explored it to the distance of three quarters of a mile, but were stopped by a wide subterranean river, too deep for fording, and which they had no means of crossing. The party which left here on Thursday, consisting of Maj. Throckmorton, of Louisville; Capt. Holcraft, Sheriff Swayne, Dr. E. R. Hown, and Lyman E. Knapp, of this place; Mr. Jesse Brandon, of Nashville, and your correspondent, went prepared to make a thorough exploration of the cave. Besides the necessary lights, ropes, water proof clothing, etc, they carried with them a light boat, prepared expressly for the occasion, on which to cross the mysterious stream that had, on the former occasion, stopped their further progress. The party set forth in the highest of spirits. The expedition proceeded without delay to the terminus of the former exploration on the banks of the subterranean river. Those who had accompanied the former expedition noticed a perceptible change in the appearance of the stream, which seemed to be much fuller and turbulent, plunging and roaring in some unknown abyss below. A consultation was had on the bank, to determine whether an attempt should be made to cross in its present swollen condition. Mr. Knapp, myself and Sheriff Swayne suggested an abandonment of the expedition, but were overruled by Dr. Hawn, Maj. Throckmorson, Capt. Holcraft and Mr. Brandon, who, while admitting the dangerous character of the attempt declared they would rather perish than abandon the expedition now, and stand the ridicule which such a movement would entail upon their heads. The boat was accordingly launched, and Captain Holcraft, Dr. Hawn and myself entered. We found the passage much easier than we expected. Captain Holcraft then returned, and soon brought over the remainder of the party. The boat was firmly secured to a stout iron stake, brought along for the purpose, and the party proceeded on the expedition. Directly ahead was a wide gallery, whose roof was so high that we could scarcely distinguish it by the feeble light of a lamp, while to the right and left the stream ran through another gallery or chamber, the two intersecting each other like the arms of a Greek cross. We followed the gallery before us for about a quarter of a mile, when it suddenly narrowed, and apparently came to an abrupt termination. After searching for an outlet, and finding none, we were on the point of reluctantly turning back, when a shout of exultation from Dr. Hawn proclaimed that he had found an opening. To the right, and some distance from the termination of the *cul de sac*, the doctor had discovered a narrow opening. Crawling through this on our hands and knees for a distance of several hundred yards, we came upon a high vaulted chamber, partially lighted from above, which was the most magnificent underground hall I have ever seen. Thousands of stalactites and stalagmites hung pendent from above, reflecting the glare of torches in millions of pure rays of dazzling light. If the ceiling and sides had been literally hung with enormous clusters of diamonds, the effect could not have been more bewildering. For a moment the entire party was awe stricken and speechless. Then the more excitable ones broke forth in rapturous applause. After feasting our eyes to satisfy on the indescribable splendor of the surroundings, we proceeded to further discoveries. Numerous small galleries were found, radiating in every direction from the central chamber, and these were explored in turn, some of them coming to an abrupt close, against a dead, blank wall of rock, and others gradually narrowing, until they could be followed no farther. Others forked, branching off into two and three other galleries. It was found that the thorough exploration of the cavern from this point would be a work of weeks, if not months. In one place was found a deep circular hole, apparently almost bottomless. Stones dropped into its gaping mouth would be heard sullenly plunging from side to side, until the noise of their descent was lost in the abyss far below. Mr. Knapp being the lightest of the party, was let down by a strong cord a distance of some thirty yards, when he vigorously signified that he had seen enough by jerking the rope. He was drawn up looking a trifle paler than usual, and declaring that his curiosity had been amply satisfied. Mr. Knapp said that, after descending a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, numerous winged things, apparently bats, flitted constantly about his ears, viciously snapping their mandibles together with a devilish sort of twitter. One of these, cold, clammy and inexpressibly nasty, alighted on his face, and inflicted a severe bite. Mr. Knapp nearly fainted with disgust, and declared that if the rope had not been tied under his arms he would have fallen.

Now comes the most painful part of the story. Tired, and weary of sight seeing, the party was on the point of starting on the return, when at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, we consented to at least partially explore another cavern. It was followed but a short distance when it suddenly harrowed. Mr. Knapp, going first, passed through the opening on his hands and knees, and entered another large chamber. Dr. Hawn, who is a very heavy man, attempted to follow, and, became inextricably fixed in the passage. He could neither get forward nor back. For three hours the party worked incessantly, but all to no purpose. We sent back to the river and got the iron stake with which the boat was fastened, to use as a crowbar. With this the doctor might have been extricated, but here a new calamity manifested itself. One by one, the lamps had burned out, until barely enough oil was left to light us on our way back to the river. The thoughts of being imprisoned in that living tomb was too terrible to be endured, for we knew that, without light, we could never find our way back. A panic seized upon the party, and nastily leaving the doctor and Mr. Knapp to their fate—for the doctor's body effectually blocked up the way against Mr. Knapp's return,—we rapidly retraced our steps, crossed the river and returned to the town. A supply of oil, tools, etc., were procured, and, although fatigued almost to the point of disability, we returned to the cave, determined to rescue our comrades or perish in the attempt. The river was crossed, and we proceeded to the grand chamber where we had taken our lunch, accompanied by numerous citizens of Leavenworth. But search as closely as we would we could not find the gallery in which the doctor and Mr. Knapp were entombed. In vain we explored and shouted until worn out and fainting. All to no purpose. Nearly three days have passed since we first entered the cave, and during all that time it has been full of people uselessly hunting for the unfortunate men. One after another of the various galleries leading from the grand chamber have been explored and blazed with chalk marks, but still the missing men cannot be found. We are beginning to loose heart, but will still presevere as long as there is the faintest hope. The guide of the mammoth cave in Kentucky has been sent for to assist in the search. I shall remain here a day or two longer, to do what little I can, and will inform you if the men or their bodies are found.

P. S.—Mr. Knapp has just been brought in. A hunter found him lying at the mouth of what has generally been considered a sort of sink hole, about five miles from the town. Mr. Knapp's condition is too precarious to admit a detailed account of his escape, but from what I can gather from his incoherent explanations, it seems that, finding he could not return, he went ahead in hope of finding an outlet. After what seemed an age of wandering and groping in the dark, and, after having several times despairingly laid down to die, he was at last successful in emerging from his living tomb. He fainted on coming to the open air, and was in this condition found by the hunter. A party has just gone to enter the cavern by the way in which Mr. Knapp came out. Strong hopes are entertained that the doctor will be rescued.

A ROADSIDE DIALOGUE.—"And so Squire, you don't take a county paper?"

"No, Major, I get the city papers on much better terms. I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, the county papers often prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better the editor can afford to make them."

"Why, I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and therby you obtained a customer. Did you not?"

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made more than three hundred dollars by it. Now, if your neighbor had not maintained the press and kept it up ready for use, you would have been without the means to advertise your property. But I saw your daughter's marriage in the paper; did that cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death, with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of our neighbor Rigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of the newspapers set them right."

"O, true, but—"

"And when your cousin Splash was up for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his defence, which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes, but these things are interesting to the readers. The cause the people to take the paper.

"No, Squire Grudge, if all were like you. Now, I tell you, the day will surely come when somebody will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in types with a heavy black cut over it, and with all your riches, this will be done for your grave as a pauper. Your wealth, your morality, and all such things will be spoken of, but the printer boy as he spells the words in arranging the type to those sayings will remark of you—poor, mean devil, he is even spunging his obituary! Good morning, Squire."

☞The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter, and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity or separation.

DICKENS, in speaking of a friend, says he was so long in the legs that he looked like a shadow of somebody else.

Soliloquy of a Loafer.

Let's see, where am I? This is—coal I'm lying on. Was coming up street—met a wheelbarrow—was drunk, comin' t'other way—the wheelbarrow fell over me, or I over the wheelbarrow, and one of us fell into the cellar—don't know which now—guess it must ha' been me. I'm a nice young man; yes I am—tight! tore! drunk! Well, I can't help it—'taint my fault—wonder whose fault 'tis? Is it Jones' fault? No. Is it my wife's fault? Well, it ain't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault? No. It's whisky's fault. Who is whisky? Has he a large family? All poor, I reckon. I think I won't own him any more. I'll cut his acquaintance. I've had that *notion for about ten* years, and always hate to do it for fear of hurting his feeling. I'll do it now. I think liquor is injurin' me—it's spoiling my temper.

Sometimes I get mad when I'm drunk and abuse Bets and the boys; it used to be Lizzie and the children—that's some time ago. I'd come home o' evenin's, an she put her arms around my neck an' kiss me, an' call me her dear William. When I comes now, she takes the pipe out of her mouth an' her hair out of her eyes, an' says somethin' like:—"Bill, you drunken brute, shut the door after you; we're cold enough, Lavin' no fire, 'thout letting the snow blow in that way." Yes, she's Bets, an' I'm Bill, now. I ain't a good Bill, nuther; think I'm a counterfeit; won't pass a tavern without *goin' in an' gettin' drunk. Don't know* what bank I'm on. Last Saturday I was on the river bank—drunk.

I stay out pretty late; no, sometimes I'm out all night; fact is, I'm out pretty much all over—out of friends, out of pocket, out at the elbows and knees, and always outrageously dirty—so Bets says; but then she's no judge, for she's never clean herself. I wonder why she doesn't wear good clothes; maybe she hasn't got'em; whose fault's that?—isn't mine—must be whisky's.

Somtimes I'm in, however; I'm intoxicated, and in somebody's coal cellar. There's one principle I've got—I wont git in debt; I I never could do it. I think I paid for that last drink.—There, one of my coat tails is gone—got tore off, I expect, when I fell in here. I'll have to get a new suit soon. A fellow told me t'other day that I'd make a good sign for a paper mill. If he wasn't so big I'd lamm him. I've had this shirt on for nine days, and I'm afraid it won't come off without tearin' People ought to respect me more'n they do, for I'm in holey orders. I ain't a dandy, though my clothes are pretty near Greascian style and my coat has just got the latest cut between the shoulders. I guess I tore this window shutter in my pants the other night, when I sat down on the wax in Ben Rugg's shop; I'll have to get it mended, or—I'll catch cold. I ain't very stout. As the boys say, I'm as fat as a match and as healthy as the small pox. My best hat is standing guard for a window pane that went out t'other morning at the invitation of a brick bat, and even it has room enough to let daylight to creep in at. It's getting tarnal cold down here—wonder if I ain't able to climb. If I had a drink I could think better. Let's see; I ain't got three cents; if I was in a tavern I could sponge one. Whonever any body treats and says, "come fellers," I always think my name's 'fellers,' and I've got too good manners to refuse. Well, I must leave this, or they'll arrest me for an attempt at burglary. I ain't come to that yet. Anyhow, it was the wheelbarrow that did the harm—not me.

Wonderful Freaks of Lightning.

The Lebanon (Pa.) *Courier*, of Thursday, relates the the following curious freaks of lightning: Sheridan, this county, was, on Saturday evening last, the scene of the strangest freaks of lightning that we have ever heard or read of. It was about eight o'clock, just after the up train of passenger cars had passed the railroad station, and when, fortunately, almost all in the vicinity were in their homes, that a startling flash of lightning broke upon the place, playing about for a short time, with dazzling electric streaks and balls, and then all was as quiet in nature as before. But the effect was destructive to property, and it seems providential that it was not fatal to life. The residence of Col. D. W. Leeds was struck, and it was left almost as if it had been gutted by a mob. The porches in front and rear of the dwelling were hurled from their places, the floors in several of the rooms were torn up and all the boards left in flinders, the ceiling were knocked down, and much of the furniture knocked into a mass of debris. The lightning rod on the house was torn into four pieces. The house, inside of the walls, was pretty much a wrack. But the most astonishing thing was connected with the inmates. Mrs. Leeds and two children were the only ones in the house at the time. Mrs. L. was sitting on a rocking chair which was split in two by the fluid, but she received no injury farther than being somewhat shocked. Willie, a lad of some fourteen years of age, was sitting on a chair which was knocked into a dozen or more pieces. His clothing was torn into shreds, leaving but little on his person but some tattered remains of his coat. He was picked up apparently dead. Water was at once pumped upon him, and he soon returned to consciousness, but was very seriously burned from his breast to his feet. Lincoln, a little curly headed boy, was sleeping in his bed, and awoke, entirely unharmed, to inquire what all the noise was about.

But the effects of the flash did not end with the residence of Mr. Leeds.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

HAND BILLS,
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BALL TICKETS,
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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

The windows of the depot, fifty yards distant, were pretty much all broken, and Mr. Schultz's hotel, twenty-five yards yet further, was reached by the fiery visitor, to play about the building and astonish the resting inmates. There were a large table standing by the side of the window, and on it a person was lying conversing with a friend sitting by his side. The window was smashed to pieces, and the gentleman at the side of the table leaped through another window under the impression that the boiler in Mr. Kauffman's furnace had exploded, and was coming through the house with all the force with which unchained steam could impute it. The hotel was not very seriously injured, but the marks of the lightning were visible in many places. A few persons who were out of doors in the vicinity at the time, were knocked down by the shock, and the earth was torn up in many places.

Inhabitants of the Human Body.

What think you, reader, of your body's being a planet inhabited by living races, as we inhabit the earth? Whatever may be your thoughts on the subject, the fact is even so. Your body is but a home for *parasites*, that crwal over its surface; burrow beneath the skin, and nestle in its entrails, and riot and propagate their kind in every corner of its frame. The sensation in regard to *trichina* in swine flesh has set the scientific to "knocking their heads together," and the result is the following facts: *Parasites*, not only inhabit the bodies of all animals used by us as food, but they are also found in abundance in our own organization. The species *trichina spiralis*, of which so much is said, whose existence has been discovered in pork, is, according to our best anatomists, found in almost every muscle, of the human body. It lies along the fibres of the muscles, enveloped in little cysts or sacks about one fourth of an inch in length. It can be distinctly seen and examined only by the use of the microscope. Prof. Wood, of Philadelphia, says: "No evidence has yet been produced of any *morbid influence exerted by the trichina* upon the system during life. They have been found in subjects carried off by sudden death (accident), and in the midst of health." An English authority says: "It is a notorious fact that numerous parasities do crawl over our surface, burrow beneath our skin, nestle in our entrails, and riot and propagate their species in every corner of our frame. Nearly a score of animals belonging to the interior of the human body, have been already discovered and described; and scarcely a tissue or an organ but is occasionally profaned by their inroads. Each, also, has its special or its favorite domicil. One species of *strongle* chooses the heart for its dwelling place, another inhabits the arteries, a third the kidneys. Myriads of minute worms lie coiled up in the voluntary muscles, or in the areolar tissue that connects the fleshey fibres. The *guinea worm* and the *clique* bore through the skin and reside in the subjacent reticular membrance. *Hydatids* invest various parts of the body, but especially the liver and the brain. A little *fluke*, in the general appearance like a flounder, lives steeped in gall in the biliary vessels. If you squeeze from the skin of your nose what is vulgarly called a maggot—the contents, namely, of one of the hair follicles—it is ten to one that you find in that small cebacious cylinder several animalculæ, exhibiting under the microscope a curious and complicated structure. Even the eye has its living inmates. With this knowledge of our composition, it matters little how many *entozoa* we comsume, so long as we do not see them. It is nothing more than all ages have done before us. We might with as much propriety refuse to drink water, which, however pure, is fairly alive with animalculæ, as to refrain from using meat because it exhibits (under the microscope) *entozoa.*"

THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of sterling independence of principle and scrupulous adherence to truth—are worthy of being engraven on every young man's heart. "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth," he said "always to do what my conscience told me to do, my duty, and to leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson, to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit. And there can be no doubt after all, that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicity the guidance of an enlighened conscience.

A NOTED STAMMERER, one day, when walking down the high street of the city of Exeter, observed a seafaring-looking man standing on the opposite side of the way with a gray parrot perched upon his finger. He crossed over, and accosting the man, said:—"Is that p-p-p-p-parrot for sale?" "Yes," replied the man. "How m-m-m-much?" "A guinea," was the response. "C-c c-can it sp-sp-sp speak?" "Yes," said the fellow, "a precious sight better than you can, or I'd chop his head off."

☞A Danish writer spoke of a hut so miserable that it did not know which way to fall, and so kept standing. This is like the man that had such a complication of diseases that he did not know what to die of, and so lived on.

☞Piety has the purest delight.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, April 25, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

President Johnson Speaks Again.

The latest speech from the President crowds out our usual variety of reading matter, local and general; but as these are great changing times we live in, as to the political checker board, we give whatever the Chief Magistrate has to say, occupation of our columns to defend himself against the taunts and jeers of his adversaries. If it was not for the persistent opposition of the radicals, the President would be heard less frequently and we would be saved the pleasure of inserting his defence. While it gives us pleasure to insert, we rest consoled with the belief that it is our subscribers' will and pleasure also to read whatever the President has to say, and we always like to show a fair chance to those stigmatized and ridiculed unjustly. Some of the radicals are frank enough to say that the President has spoken more sensibly than formerly; we had expected to hear them asserting, however, that it was more "jumbles from our besotted President." Perhaps the enthusiastic support of the soldiers and sailors has brought them to their senses. The Washington meeting shows conclusively where the nations' brave defenders stand, and how they feel towards those whom they did the most towards subduing. "Home in bed" is their cry to those who now treat loyal and disloyal alike in the South—to those who are treating the sacrificing Union men of the South so ungratefully by keeping them out of the halls of Congress, and who desire to let the disloyal men of the South go free if they will only satisfy them by giving universal suffrage to the colored men.

HOW FAR THEY WILL GO.—Thaddeus Stevens has made an attempt to take ten thousand dollars out of the National Treasury for the benefit of Colonel Forney, by a Congressional order for an indefinite number of copies of the Washington *Chronicle*. The Pittsburg *Commercial*, in referring to this subject, very truthfully remarks:

"If the *Chronicle* is too poor to live without such a thrusting of hands into the Treasury, let it die,—it is not a publication so valuable as to justify such a proceeding. If the paper does not need the money the country does, —and if it did, the precedent would lead to almost any amount of robbery, on the progressive scale, hereafter. If by passing Mr. Stevens's resolution, Congress would punish somewhat Mr. Seward, (who has withdrawn some advertising heretofore enjoyed by the *Chronicle*,) it would punish the Treasury more. The resolution, when it comes up, will be a good question on which to call the ayes and nays."

The financial state of Forney's paper must be at a very low ebb when he permits such a resolution to go before the House to receive the support of his only friends. The radicals not only try to set aside the Constitution but they would rob the Treasury for the purpose of supporting their most earnest advocates. We await to see what his friends in Congress will do for him.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.—The following answer was sent by direction of the President to Gen. Davis Wilson at Augusta, Ga., who asked whether the President's proclamation removed martial law in that State:

"*War Department, Washington City*, April 17, 1866.—The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority. "E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

This should remove the impression the radical journals strive to make that the proclamation is an injury to the freedmen because it removes the protection of the freedman. The freedmen will still be protected, and President Johnson has done and will yet do much to alleviate their sufferings.

☞Mr. McDougall, upon whom the tongs of the U. S. Senate were about to be applied, for using indecorous language before that body when more than slightly in the upshot condition, apologized, and by way of explaining his condition on the day referred to, remarks:

"That day the sun went down on my wrath, and peace did not return until the next morning, when the sun was high above the misty mountain tops, when it came with penitence, and these are penitential remarks."

☞The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospitals during the war of the rebellion, and to secure suitable burial places in which the bodies may be properly interred, and to have the grounds inclosed, so that the resting-places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

THERE are in the Treasury Department 1556 male clerks and 464 female clerks.

Speech of President Johnson to Soldiers and Sailors.

HE MAINTAINS HIS POSITION.

A Few Questions for his Traducers.

State Rights, the Veto, Congressional Tyranny, &c., Spoken of by Him.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

At six o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers and sailors, and such of their friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgment to the President for his order, lately issued, directing the heads of departments to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate offices to persons who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy, was formed and marched to the Executive Mansion, with the Marine Band, to serenade President Johnson, who had signified to the committee that he would accept the compliment.

A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration.—At 6 15 the band played several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance and was greeted with huzzas by the assembled thousands. He took a stand on the coping of the wall near the carriage way, on the north side of the White House, when he was addressed on behalf of the soldiers and sailors by one of their number in highly complimentary terms, saying in conclusion, "in return for your kindness we can but offer our sympathies and prayers, and trust that an all-wise Providence, who has brought our nation through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew from slavery, and by a nation's tears, will so guide and direct you, that you may calm the troubled waters, harmonize public opinion, and restore our whole country once more to peace and prosperity."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Johnson said: It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that, in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. I shall speak to you on these terms, and on none others.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and of your encouragement. [Applause.]—We are to day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning, must have a birth; in struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who were engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the blood shed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result.

The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has capacity, strength and power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth; in giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812 and through the war with Mexico, and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of the rebellion. This was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth and to our own citizens that it has power to resist internal foes; that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. [Cheers.]

We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass thro' it successfully. [Cheers.] I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery and traitors at home.—[Cheers.] I stand here to day holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. I stand here to day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the south or in the north. [Loud cheers.] I stand here to day, as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence.

The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government, and our free institutions. [Great applause. I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied it then as I deny now, that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States and thereby destroy the Union and break up the government; and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels. Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people? And when I say the people I include the soldiers and sailors. Why is it they are arrayed in traducing and vilifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice—Home in bed!] In the Senate I raised my voice against it; and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease, and distinction—and take my position where the enemy could be reached and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers and cries of "that's so.")

While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them; I care not for that slander; the foul whelp of sin has been turned loose against me; I care not for all that; and let me tell you here to day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers (Applause.) They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do it!") "Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. The American people, citizens, soldiers and sailors know that from my advent into public life to the present moment, I have always stood unyieldingly and unwaveringly by them, and advocated and defended their rights and interests. (Cheers.)

We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right. We demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes! the soldiers and sailors, God bless them! have demonstrated by their patriotic hearts and strong arms that States have not the power to leave the Union. (Applause.) What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back, to be obedient to the laws and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers.

For what have we passed through this ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no States had the power to break up this Government. It was to put down the rebellion. The rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? (Voices, "Never.") For what have all these lives been sacrificed, and all this treasure expended! Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. It was for that that you fought; it was for that I toiled; not to break up the Government, but to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond internal foes and treason and traitors at home.

When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State! When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So, when the recent great rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country were restored, the State engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The rebellion being crushed and the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of stars. [Cheers.]

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation. I came to Washington and under extraordinary circumstances, succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without presenting any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, under the direction of the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts; the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that?

The courts were opened. What else? We looked out, and saw that the people down there had no mails; they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think, that we are one people." We looked out again, and saw that there was a blockade—that the custom houses were all closed. We said, "open the doors of the custom houses, and remove the blockade; let trade and commerce and the pursuits of peace be restored," and it was done. We thus travelled on, step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution?—that was not justified by the great necessities of the case?—that has not been clearly consonant with the Constitution, and with the genius and theory of the Government?

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and pagan world that we had passed successfully through the third ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our Government was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored which was established in our revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. [Cheers.] One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, does the matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation, and when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding sense as was intended at the beginning of the Government, and where does that power lie? The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judges of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath. Can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings? They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself. The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration, is for the two Houses respectively to determine these questions. "Oh!" but some will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself, cannot either House know that he is a traitor? [Applause.] And if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door, and send him back saying to the people who sent him "you must send us a loyal man?" [Cheers and a voice "that is logic."] Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him "No you cannot be admitted into this body; go back; we will not deny your people of the right of representation, but they must send us a loyal representative" And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws?

There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers; hence I say let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the convenant will be preserved. While you have been contending against traitors, and treason, and secession, and the demolition of the Union, I have been contending, at the same time, against the consolidation of power here. [Cries of "good!"] I think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. The one would weaken us, and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot—that one man can be a usurper—but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more rigorously, more vigorously, and more tyrannically than by one. What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can he do, what can he originate? Why, they say, he exercises the veto power. [Laughter.] What is the veto power? [A voice—To put down the nigger.] Who is your President? Is he not elected by the people through the elected colleges? The President is nothing more than the tribune of the people. His office is tribunitial in its character. In olden times when tribunes were first elected in the Roman republic they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a tribune and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive acts he was clothed with power to say "Veto—I forbid." Your President is now the tribune of the people, and, thank God, I am; and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. [Cheers.] Your President, standing here, day after day, and discharging his duty, is like a horse on the treadmill, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures, he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional—stay, stop action; wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong. [Applause.] That is all there is in it; and hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless, and all that he can do is to check legislation; to hold it in a state of abeyance till the people can consider and understand what is being done.

Then what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution required me to do; I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people—the soldiers and sailors expressly. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives, and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life.

If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned, and if you withhold you opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other. So far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvation of the country, I am with you citizens, soldiers and sailors, who have sacrificed or perilled more than the humble individual who addresses you. Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to man have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation. Where is he, in public or private life, who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? and I have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience. I believe it was right, and with your help, and your countenance and your encouragement, I shall go through on that line; and when I come to talk about soldiers and sailors, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to await and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait and see if I do not stand by you, although every other man may falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag, and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you, gentlemen, for your encouragement; I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade; let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of of prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient and kind, and all that. If we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown away for one offense as for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of us would be left.

I have felt, when I have done wrong and repented of it, that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities and desolate fields, to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace the converse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy, if a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture and occupations of peace and prosperity to be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace and harmony and the occupations of civil life all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the excitement was up and running high; but take the brave men who sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelt gunpowder. Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they know better how to treat the present circumstances than any of those closet patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow citizens, soldiers and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come. Let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can, on proper principles, to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the States.

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations; I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all those associations which appertain to men in peace.

The time is not distant when we can have a political millenium, a political jubilee; and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal—having peace at home, and power to bid defiance to all the world.

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises, and who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me.

As the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union having called a mass meeting of their friends for Tuesday evening, invited the President to be present. Mr. Johnson sent this reply:—

"William S. Moore, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, etc.—Sir:—I have received the invitation to be present at a mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Washington, on the 17th inst In expressing extreme regret at my inability to attend this meeting, I also desire to assure you of my warm appreciation of the debt of gratitude due from the country to those who voluntarily came forward in our army and navy, crushed the power that threatened our existence as a nation, and thereby extended the supremacy and protection of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, with the countless blessings flowing therefrom, over all the people in the Union, and of my cordial sympathy and hearty co-operation with any measures looking to their benefit and that of their families. With great respect your obedient servant.
"ANDREW JOHNSON."

AT the close of the session of the Legislature Gov. Curtin was complimented on his ability by a resolution which passed unanimously.

AN order has been issued mustering out all the volunteer troops in the South. This will relieve about 60,000 soldiers.

TREASURER SPINNER last week destroyed U. S. currency to the amount of $199, which was infected with the small pox.

A FIRE broke out in Titusville, Pa., on Wednesday morning last that destroyed property to the amount of $800,000. Two supposed incendiaries were arrested.

THE steamship Virginia arrived off New York with over one hundred cases of Asiatic cholera on board. The disease broke out when eight days from Liverpool. The vessel has been placed in the quarantine.

THE Secretary of has War consented to the sale of the Presidential car to Thomas C. Durant, Esq., Vice President of and General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, who tenders its use to his company for the accommodation of the officers on special occasions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALEM LEG.

Under the patronage of the United States Government. Models of it is superior leg may be seen at the agency of the SALEM LEG COMPANY, No. 33 south SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
Call and see them, or send for a circular containing full information. ap18-1m

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber on the 13th inst., a red COW, with white face and broad horns, about 8 years old. Any person giving me information of her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.
J. H. WAGGONER.
Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa., Apl 25-2t*

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS
Teachers for the Huntingdon borough schools, including the colored, will be elected on Saturday, the 5th May next, to serve for the ensuing year. The schools will commence on Monday, May 7, 1866.
J. SEWELL STEWART, Secretary.
Huntingdon; April 23, 1866.

A LOT OF GROUND AT PUBLIC SALE.
A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.
Sale on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
ap24,1665. W. H. KING, Auctioneer.

WANTED! AGENTS, Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the celebrated
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine
PRICE $18,00.
This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high prices Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive circulars. Address— ap25-1m
SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner.
THOMAS M. KERR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 143 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Country produce sold on commission. ap25-1y

BROAD TOP STILL AHEAD!
GLEASON & SONS have just received a grand display of
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
which in styles, prices, quality and quantity, is unsurpassed in Huntingdon county.
Look at our Figures!
Good Calicoes, 12½ cents; tip top calicoes, 18; Merrimac Prints, 25; standard sheetings, 25; Ginghams, 25.
De Laines and Challies, 25 to 30. Very beautiful designs; Kentucky Jeans, 30; Satinetts and Cassimeres, 50, old prices; ladies' plaid Balmoral skirts, $2,50—charming.
Ladies' Cloaking, all colors, $1,75. Ladies' cloth and silk Mantillas, Chesterfields and Circulars, from $5 up—smile, young ladies.
All wool Carpets, only $1—delightful.
Our Boot and Shoe department is replenished with the very best Philadelphia-made work at greatly reduced figures.
Our Clothing room presents unusual attractions—splendid suits from $16 to $30; Linen Dusters, $2. Prices down 50 per cent Laugh, young men.
Our Groceries and all other goods in proportion—choice black and green Teas from 80 cents up; prime green coffee, 30; sugars, correspondingly low.
New Mackerel, salt, Furniture, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Paints, stationery, fine liquors, and an immense variety of useful and fancy goods, for which our mammoth establishment is celebrated. Rejoice everybody.
GLEASON & SONS,
ap25,1866 Barnet, Huntingdon co., Pa.

THE
NEW FAMILY GROCERY
OF
W. LEWIS & CO.
WILL BE OPENED
Next THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
ALL WHO WANT
FRESH & CHOICE GROCERIES
Of all kinds,
WILL PLEASE CALL
AND
EXAMINE STOCK.
Store Room adjoining Lewis' Book and Music Store, Huntingdon.

WANTED,
At LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery,
For which the *highest market prices* will be paid,
POTATOES in large or small quantities
CORN AND OATS,
DRIED FRUIT of all kinds,
and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally
ap24-3t

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of
Remingtons' Revolvers.
Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new
REMINGTON REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
ap4-6m No. 40 Courtlandt st, New York.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
WM. MARCH & BRO.
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
NOW FOR BARGAINS
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
Latest Styles of HOOP SKIRTS,
And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.
☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
WM. MARCH & BRO.
Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS
Cut CUNNINGHAM & CARMONY'S.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
APRIL 23, 1866.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7,40 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 00 and 9,20 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.
The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m 9 05 p. m. trains, without change.
Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 40 A. M., and 2 and 9 20 P. M., stop at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 9 20 train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 15 P M.
Returning, leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 3 30 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,15 a m, and 1 05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A M., and 1 and 8.55 P M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 6,00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8 30 P. M., Philadelphia, 8.00 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running to Reading, Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1.30 a. m., for Harrisburg. 10,52a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, April 23, 1866. *General Superintendent.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of Samuel M. Stewart, of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement.
JAMES STEWART,
ap18-6t* Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE "OHIO BASIN OIL CO.,"
Huntingdon, Pa., April 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of said company will be held on the second Tuesday and 8th day of May next, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
J. RANDOLPH SIMPSON,
Secretary.

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, by note, book account, or otherwise, that they are requested to settle with him on or before the 1st day of MAY, next ensuing, at his office at Coffee Run; and that the accounts of all those who fail to comply with this notice will be left with an attorney for collection.
ap10 SIMON COHN.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.
JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

1866. 1866.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.
A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.
Call and examine.
Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866 Z. YENTER.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS,
SCHOOL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES.
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE
mh7'66 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 25, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Broad Top Ahead.

We call attention to advertisement of Gleason & Sons at Barnet. This firm has the reputation of selling immense stocks of Goods, and it is because the goods are sold *cheap*.

☞ We call attention of country merchants to card of Thos. M. Kerr, Wholesale Grocer, 143 Market street, Phila. This house is one of the best in the city for country retailers and wholesalers to call at and make purchases.

☞ J. Irvin Steel, formerly of this place, has taken charge of the Ashland *Advocate*, Schuylkill county. The citizens of Ashland will find that Mr. S. is a very clever fellow, and a journalist that will speak boldly for the interests of his party. Pecuniary success to you, Irvin!

Wm. March & Bro.

Having removed to town and opened a new Dry Goods and Provision Store in Bricker's building, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. The Messrs. March are clever fellows to deal with, and the price of their goods is just such as will make a rush of customers. Give 'em a call.

Robbery.

On Friday night last two thieves entered the smoke house of Mr. James Port, in Portstown, and stole a barrel of flour, some hams, sausage, and other articles enough for two loads for two men, completely clearing the smoke house. Two thieves, named Myers and Nightwine were arrested on Monday morning and lodged in jail. Their residence in West Huntingdon was searched, and some of the stolen goods belonging to Mr. Port were recovered.

More Robberies.

Some scamp stole a bag of coffee from one of the freight cars of the H. & B. T. R. R., on Tuesday night last. Finding where the coffee was he bored a hole in the floor of the car into the sack and let the coffee run through.—Another car was entered by pulling the staple off and some boots, shoes, and a lot of dry goods stolen.

A Case of Poisoning.

Samuel Rupert, a farmer, residing in Henderson township, had three cows and one sow, together worth $400, poisoned a week or so ago. The cows died, but it is thought the sow will recover. The poison was discovered in the bran. Mr. R. lost a horse valued at $200, about two month ago, which was poisoned in the same manner. It is supposed that the poison was administered by some malicious person, and his tracks were discovered a hundred yards of the dwelling; but he has been arrested.

Executed.

Booser and Houser, convicted of the murder of Polly Paul and Catherine Munday, in Cambria county, were executed in the jail at Ebensburgh on Friday last, at 11 minutes past 12 o'clock. Booser struggled a few minutes, Houser died without a struggle. The bodies were suspended for forty-one minutes. Not more than fifty persons were about the jail at the time of the execution. Previous to the execution, in a letter dated April 9th, 1866, Booser wrote a letter in which he stated that he and Houser had no hand in killing the woman, but that those who did the deed were far away. He also confessed that Houser, in particular did not know anything about it whatever.

Bold Theft.

On Tuesday evening last a man entered the store of Mr. John Westbrook, opposite the Bank, and asked for a pound a crackers. Mr. W. at the time was counting his money, part of which lay upon the counter, which he left to attend to the customer. As soon as he had his back turned the man snatched the money from the counter and run from the store. Mr. Westbrook gave chase, but was met by another man at the door who commenced asking him questions, and pleading innocence before John had accused him with theft, and otherwise preventing him from catching the theft. Mr. W. thinking the man who stopped him an accomplice, immediately had him arrested, and when searched was found to have a bowie knife, a revolver and some morphia.

The man who had escaped was given chase on Thursday evening, and caught near Smithfield, over the river. Mr. Westbrook says it is the same man who stole his money, of which he had considerable. The men suspected are both strangers, of unprepossessing, suspicious appearance, and during Tuesday had dropped in several stores and inquired for the same article. They are both in jail to await trial.

Read new advertisements.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Below will be found a full and correct report of the proceedings of the April Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth vs. James Snyder and Riley Wilson. Indictment, Burglary. True bill.—District Attorney enters a *nolle prosequi*.

Same vs. Same. Indict., Larceny. True bill. Defendant pleads guilty and submits.—Sentence—pay a fine of $1 each and costs, and undergo an imprisonment at labor in the Western Penitentiary for one year.

Same vs. James Snyder. Indict., Escape.—True bill. Defendent pleads guilty and submits. Sentence—imprisonment for one year.

Same vs. John Wherley. Indict., keeping a tippling-house. True bill. Verdict, guilty.—Sentence—to pay a fine of $10 and cost.

Same vs. Same. Indict., selling liquor to minors. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentence to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and imprisonment in County Jail for ten days.

Same vs. Same. Indict., keeping a gambling-house. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. Robert McCurdy. Indict., adultery. True bill. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant pay the costs of prosecution.

Same vs. Jesse Seechrist. Indict., fornication and bastardy. True bill. Usual sentence.

Same vs. M. McCulloch. Indict, 1st count, larceny; 2nd count, receiving stolen goods. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, Penna. Railroad Co., pay the costs.

Same vs. Susan Jane David. Indict., assault and battery. Not a true bill, and prosecutor, Jacob David, pay the costs.

Same vs. Wm. Presberry. Indict., larceny. True bill. Guilty of the larceny of goods to the value or $1 50. Sentence—to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo imprisonment in County Jail for three months.

Same vs. Nicholas Campbell. Indict., larceny. True bill. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for two years.

Same vs. Same. Indict., escape. True bill. Pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to undergo imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for one year.

Same vs. James Snyder and Wilson Riley.—Indict., larceny. True bill. Defendants plead guilty and submit. Sentence—fine $1 and costs, and to undergo imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for six months.

Same vs. Same. Indict., larceny. True bill. Defendants plead guilty and submit. Sentence—$1 and costs, and to undergo imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for one year.

Same vs. James Snyder. Indict., escape.—True bill. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Sentence—to undergo imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for one year.

Same vs. James Waldoo and Hannah Waldoo, his wife. Indict., larceny. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. Charles A. Whittaker. Indict, obtaining money by false pretences. True bill. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor, James Port, pay the costs.

Same vs. James Montgomery and Thaddeus Montgomery. Indict., larceny. True bill.—Verdict, guilty. Committed to the House of Refuge, in Philadelphia.

Same vs. David Tenley. Indict., larceny. True bill; pleads guilty and submits. Sentence, pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary one year.

Same vs. Jacob Longnecker. 1st indictment, *selling liquor to minors*; 2d *indict., selling* liquor on Sunday; 3d indict., selling liquor to minors. True bills. *Nolle prosequi* entered.

Same vs. Same. Indict., keeping a tippling house. True bill. Settled.

Same vs. Moses Bell, Edward Yaugh, James Brown, and Wilson Murrels. Indictment, riot. True bill. Defendants sentenced to pay, jointly, a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed.

Same vs. John McManigal. 1st indictment, *selling liquor to drunkards*; 2d *indict., selling* liquor to minors; 3d indict., selling liquor on Sunday. True bills. Continued.

Same vs. Joseph Wall. Indict., larceny. Not a true bill.

Same vs. John Morningstar, Henry Neville, James Holt and John McCartney. Indictment, assault and battery. True bill. Verdict, Jno. Morningstar and Henry Neville guilty of assault and battery; John McCartney guilty of assault, and James Holt not guilty. Sentence—Each pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Same vs. Same. Indict., malicious mischief. True bill. Verdict not guilty, and the county pay the costs.

Same vs. Henry Neville. Indict., malicious mischief. True bill. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for 10 days.

CONVENTION.

Soldiers' Union Campaign League.

MEETING ON THE 28TH INST.

SOLDIERS:—There can no longer be any question as to our citizenship. The great privilege of the elective franchise, which our copperhead enemies would have denied us, and which was secured for us by the patriotic exertions of our Union friends, has been rendered doubly sure by the overthrow of the Rebellion, and our return from the field. With this truth before us, that our political freedom has been obtained through the defeat of a cowardly faction and armed treason, it is a duty incumbent upon us to employ our right of suffrage on the side of loyalty and justice, and in the interests of our Commonwealth and of the whole country. We should take every occasion that presents itself, and should use all the efforts of which we are capable, to make our sentiments publicly known, and believing that a great mass of the people are willing to repose confidence in us, we may feel that a free and full expression of our views will not be without its weight.

In Major General Geary the Union party has a candidate whom we, as soldiers, should openly endorse. Relying upon the candor and judgment of the country, we should endeavor to make every man familiar with his record, and with that of his opponent, who is the representative of all that is vile in copperheadism, and in the comparison of the soldier with his antagonist, each individual can see which way duty and honor point him to go.

Our sister states, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, have beaten for us a path in which we may easily follow. It may never be known how much is due to our returned soldiers for those glorious victories, nor how much more they might have accomplished had they labored together in an association such as we propose to form here.

For the furtherance of our object, as indicated above, the undersigned hereby request all soldiers, residents of Huntingdon county, who have been honorably discharged from the service, and who are willing to give their aid and co-operation in the organization of a *Union Campaign League*, to meet with us in Convention, in the Court House at Huntingdon, on Saturday the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Milton S. Lytle, Huntingdon.
Thomas J. Gregg, "
Hugh Johnston, "
James A. Stewart, "
W. F. Cunningham, "
Alfred Tyhurst, "
T. Benton Reed, "
Jos. A. Green, Barree Iron Works.
Geo. W. Kuhn, Spruce Creek.
Daniel Fetterhoof, "
Alfred McPherran, Alexandria.
Chas. A. Whittaker, Porter Twp.
J. H. Boring, Mill Creek.
Samuel H. Irvin, Jackson twp.

☞ A former inmate of several of the rebel prisons lectured on their horrors in the M. E. Church on Friday and Saturday evenings, to a good audience.

MARRIED,

At Huntingdon, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Zahniser, Mr. JOSEPH M. FLECK, to Miss MARTHA A. MCCARTNEY, both of Henderson twp, Hunt. county, Pa.

DIED,

On Tuesday April 17, of consumption, Charles, son of John Cowdan of Norristown, Pa., aged 26 years, 6 mos.

MARTHA E. CORNPROPST of Cornpropst Mills, Huntingdon Co., Pa., April 9th, 1866, aged 30 years and 6 months.

In the fourteenth year of her age she was converted to God and joined the M. E. Church. She continued a consistent member of the same until the time of her death. Her illness was protracted, painful and sometimes distressing. For ten months she suffered incredibly. She was truly tried in the furnace of affliction. But there appeared *one* with her "like the Son of God" and in Him she *trusted* and *triumphed*. During her last moments she requested of friends around her the mutual promise of meeting in Heaven. And thus peaceful in death she entered the *valley* and ascended to the skies.

In youth, life's day was bright,
But soon the shining sun
Gave place to coming night,
Which said, "thy work is down."

Thus life has quickly passed,
Our Sister is no more;
No more! she's only entered rest.
On heaven's immortal shore.

Instead of friends to comfort now,
As while she suffered here,
Attendant angels press her brow
And God is more than near.

And while she lives above,
May we so LIVE below,
That through eternal love,
Her highest bliss we know.

* * *

In the village of Mapleton, April 16, '66, Mrs. WILHELMINA ELIZABETH REX, consort of Mr. William H. Rex, in the 39th year of her age.

Mrs. Rex was a member of the Lutheran Church, and adorned her Christian profession, by a consistent life and conversation. As a neighbor she was kind and obliging. As a wife and mother she illustrated her exemplary piety. As she drew near the close of her life, it was consoling to her husband and friends to witness her faith in Christ, and with what a steadfast hope she relied on the "Rock of Ages." As might be expected, with composure of mind and without a struggle, she left this world in peace.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
'How blest the righteous when he dies!'"

COMMUNICATED.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEPHEN F. WHITMAN is the largest manufacturer of Fine and Fancy Confections in Philadelphia. His Candy and Fruit Preparations are all of *superior quality* and *exquisite flavor*. People who once buy Whitman's will afterward buy no others. Country Dealers supplied in large or small quantities at short notice. Address, or call at, No. 1210 Market street, Philadelphia. 1t

☞ Roasted Almonds, Cream Bon Bons, Fruit Candies, all sorts of French Candies, and all other kinds of rare and fancy confections, as well as plain candies, always fresh, supplied to country dealers at short notice by GEO. MILLER & SONS, 610 Market street, Philadelphia. Send them an order, and try them. You cannot but be pleased with the new acquaintance.

☞ EYSENDER BROTHERS, Newspaper Advertising and General Purchasing Agents, No. 400 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the lowest price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21 1866-1y

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec. 20 1865-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April, 23.

Family Flour	$10,50
Extra Flour	$9,00
Superfine Flour	$8,00
Rye Flour	$8,75
Corn Meal	$3,50
Extra White Wheat	$2,60@2,90
Fair and Prime Red	$2,20@2,45
Rye	95
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	60
Barley	75
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs.	$5,75
Timothy	$5,25
Flaxseed	$2,60
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ℔ bl	$8,00
Extra Flour	$10,00
Family Flour	$10,50
White Wheat Family	$11,50
Corn Meal ℔ cwt.	$5,00
Buckwheat Meal ℔ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$1,80 @ 2,10
White Wheat	$2,00 @ 2,50
Corn	65 to 70
Oats	40
Barley	60
Cloverseed ℔ 64 lbs.	$4,00 @ 5,50
Timothy	$2,75 to 3,00
Flaxseed	$2,00 to 2,05
Rye Chop ℔ cwt	$1,60
Bran ℔ cwt	$1,00
Shorts ℔ cwt	$1,40
Mixed Chop	$2,25
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ℔ lb	30
Hops ℔ lb	40 to 60
Rags ℔ lb	4
Beans ℔ bus	$2,00
Feathers ℔ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ℔ lb	13 to 15
Dried Peaches ℔ lb	18 to 20
Ham	20 to 22
Sides	17
Shoulder	15
Dried Beef	22
Lard	18
Butter	40
Eggs	15
Country Soap	10
Hay ℔ ton	$10,00
Rye Straw ℔ bundle	8
Potatoes ℔ bus	$1,20
Apple Butter ℔ gallon	$1,25
Wool ℔ lb	50 to 65
Large Onions ℔ bus	$1,40
Small Onions ℔ quart	12
Corn Brooms ℔ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ℔ quart	12

☞ A greatly needed institution, in an association of Good Templars, was organized a week or two ago, at Tyrone, and now numbers nearly 100 members. Let these be multiplied.

Hamilton, the horse tamer, known here, is exhibiting in Dayton, Ohio.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*," passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, T. W MYTON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

T. W. MYTON,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.

Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1866.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1864:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax D. C.
Barree Township.			
Moses Vanoost,	437		37 13
John B Morrison,	400		12 80
Brady.			
Lewis Igo,	54		2 61
Joseph Webb,	302	44	13 06
Andrew Bell,	43	33	2 06
William Watson,	423		10 20
Christian Kauffman,	33		50
Daniel King,	33		1 04
Carbon.			
Clemens Helre,	57		63
John Howard,	8		2 00
John Howard, 4 lots in New Grenada,			2 00
Henry Rhodes,	63		2 02
Cook & Elder, now Schell & Bowman,	133		4 91
John Singer,	436		4 36
William Mowan,	418		4 30
Graffius Miller,	80		60
Samuel Snare,	30		75
Henry Miller,	12		60
Jonathan Pow or Pugh,	100		2 50
Daniel Newcomer,	100		12 70
John P. Baker,	150		15 60
A. S. Russell,	76		5 08
Joseph N. Spangler,	100		5 00
Joseph N. Spangler,	349		6 97
William Shoaf,	439		7 88
Philip Wager,	333		6 01
Cass.			
Edward Nash,	200	98	1 64
John Nash,	289	110	1 60
Robert Miller,	400		4 76
William Miller,	400		4 76
Neal Clark,	157		3 05
Clay.			
Abraham Green,	208	105	9 66
Isaac Green,	232	61	10 44
John Green,	269	56	12 09
Joshua Cole,	264	140	7 95
George Green,	283	31	8 55
Thomas Green, sr.,	263	108	9 09
John Evans,	264		2 54
Cromwell.			
Alexander McKeehan,	402	52	3 82
Charles Bayles,	280	31	3 72
John Smith,	393	17	3 74
G. Stevenson,	230		2 30
John Jourden,	418	20	3 97
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	3 74
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 80
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 87
Harriet Glasgow,	183		77
James McMullen,	456		2 97
Dublin.			
John Forrest,	400		1 80
James Old,	350		1 68
Franklin.			
John Palmer,	11		71
James McClellan,	39		7 53
David Caldwell,	40		4 80
Hopewell.			
Peter Herring,	210		2 06
Conrad Herring,	200		2 70
David Shaffer,	212		2 70
Sarah Levi,	202		2 81
Margaret Levi or Mary Levi,	207		2 74
Adam Levi,	205		2 61
Abraham Levi,	200		1 64
Hannah Herring,	97		1 22
Frederick Herring,	37		48
Henry Bates,	200		1 28
Samuel Davis,	228		1 39
Conrad Bates,	200		1 28
Leonard Heckemle,	180		1 15
Benjamin Shoemaker,	202		1 21
Isaac Wampler,	174		1 11
Peter Wilson,	223		1 41
Joseph Miller,	210		2 89
Juniata.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		5 70
W. Barracli,	200		11 30
Jackson.			
Andrew Boyd,	400		2 80
George, or Robert Grazier,	400		2 80
George Englis,	400		2 80
Adam Striker,	400		2 80
John Brown,	400		7 10
William Johnston,	400		8 00
Robert Johnston,	400		4 00
Charles Caldwell,	400		4 00
Henry Canon,	400		7 00
John Adams,	400		8 00
John Russell,	400		8 00
James West,	400		4 00
William Steel,	400		6 00
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 70
James McCune,	400		5 70
Samuel Steel,	400		5 70
James Fulton,	400		8 00
Devinneys Heirs,	37		2 19
Oneida.			
John Jackson,	129		1 87
John Light,	283		9 60
James Whitehead,	204	29	9 18
John Whitehead,	8		56
Wm. B. Zeigler,	11		31
Holfright & Wharton,	23		1 03
Penn.			
Joseph Miller,	210		1 00
Porter.			
William Smith, D. D.,	150		17 10
William Smith, D. D.,	100		11 40
Benjamin K. Neff,	100		7 60
William Smith,	402		23 91
John N. Swoope & Co.,	275		20 90
" " "	105		6 30
" " "	224		13 77
" " "	188		10 71
" " "	293		16 98
Shirley.			
Peter Wertz,	441	80	1 04
James Caldwell,	405	158	1 93
Benjamin Brown,	420	120	2 00
Samuel Kennedy,	414	55	1 96
Daniel Shimble,	375		1 78
William & John Patterson,	175		83
Springfield.			
Stacey Young,	400		3 30
George Eberts,	75		1 44
Price X. Blair,	123		1 08
Tell.			
Simon Potter,	335	129	3 38
John Pease,	414	10	3 93
Adam Clow,	431	30	4 10
George Truman,	395	113	3 68
Tod.			
Taylor's heirs,	45	81	6 09
Speer & Martin,	96		8 77
Eliel Smith,	152		4 65
Benjamin Rush,	400		7 20
Philip Steine,	400		7 20
Jonathan Jones,	400		7 20
Owen Jones,	400		7 20
Thomas Donton,	371		6 70
Stephen Mowan,	450		13 73
Richard Mowan,	432		13 19
Thomas Mowan,	393		12 00
Francis Mowan,	448		10 59
Robert Irwin,	437		8 27
James Wiker,	400		13 00
James Mowan,	330		22 88
Isaac Mowan,	394		24 84
Union.			
Arthur Fea,	355		7 07
John Bell,	102		2 84
Robert Bell,	224		4 08
Thomas Bell,	201		3 10
Sarah Elliott.	60		2 40
John Sell,	200		6 00
John Brewster.	400		6 00
Samuel Caldwell,	10		82
Walker.			
John Ker's estate,	517		20 85
John Patton,	437		8 30
George Cutwalt,	100		5 00
Jacob Myers,	200		28 00
Samuel Findley,	110		6 27
Hugh Lourish.	422		4 02
Rudolph Lourish's,	412		3 92
Wat.			
William Bracken	360		25 83
Philip Sickle,	438		30 52
Cadwalader Evans,	433		38 97
George Bingham,	403		44 37
Thomas Ewing,	294		16 53

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1861 and 1862 and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1844;

Barree.		
William Crownover,	400	11 70
Carbon.		
A. P. Wilson,	103	10 42
T. C. Reamer,	200	3 03
Brice X. Blair,	40	2,88
Edward Horton,	9	17
Job Man,	146	5 25
H. A. Andrews,	21	47
William Settle,	172	5 68
Coalmont.		
W. C. Reamer, 3 lots in Coalmont,		54
F. C. Reamer, 4 " "		36
Clay.		
James Kelley,	70	8 89
G. C. Stonesifer, 1 vacant lot,		20
Hopewell.		
Shoenberger's estate or Mrs. Lytle.	G. Shaffer, 105	1 96
	M. Shaffer, 206	3 86
	J. Herring, 205	3 88
	—— Metz, 99	1 66
	—— Elder, 160	5 62
David Mountain's estate,	99	1 80
" " "	60	60
L. T. Watson,	10	26
Shirley.		
David Caldwell, 2 lots in Mount Union,		88
Tod.		
J. R. Flanagan,	80	3 95
Thomas G. Stapleton,	96	2 52
Union.		
Thomas Bell,	201	3 10

SALES.

PRIVATE SALE
OR
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate:

No. 1. The FARM on which I now live, called "Bellefmeade," lying in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of H. Bridenbaugh, Hugh Seeds, and others, containing, with the mountain tract, about

362 ACRES,

This farm is prime limestone land, about 112 acres cleared, well cultivated, under good post and rail fence, and the balance finely timbered with white, red and rock oak, and chestnut. It has a good stone and frame dwelling house, bank barn, stone spring house, with a never failing spring of the very best water, wagon shed, corn crib, and other buildings, three orchards of apples, peaches and pears. Lies but a short distance from Spruce Creek.

No. 2. A tract of 50 Acres of fine Limestone land, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of D. Shultz, Union Furnace, and the Little Juniata, 20 acres cleared and in clover; balance in Locust timber.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, in Morris township, and the whole of *Sugar Island, opposite No. 2, containing* about 2 acres, adjoining land of R. Tussey.

Terms will be made known by the subscriber,
ap18-3m* BENJ. F. WALLACE.

GROUND RENTS For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
ap. 10 '66.,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Huntingdon, April 10,

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles W. Hardy, late of Jackson twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
J. M. SMITH,
W. S. SMITH,
ap3-6t* Administrators.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.
The Masonry of the Bridge at Mount Union will be let at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1866. The work will be let by the perch. Bidders are requested to examine the place before handing in their proposals. There will be two piers to build and to be ranged work.
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WARFEL, } Comrs

FRESH
FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

WM. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c
He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
WM. LONG.
Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, apri 12, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,
Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.
jan24-1y

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
p. P. GWIN'S.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of
MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,
and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,
than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of
Fine Cutlery,
Comprising
KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.
BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,
Of the latest and most improved patterns,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS
Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of
Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS
Can be supplied with
ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS
Will find in our establishment a superior stock of
PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.
NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,
BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers
Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders
Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,
Comprising the famous Russell
Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,
Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Early Spring Ploughing.

The *Rural World* takes ground in favor of ploughing in the spring over fall ploughing. It says:

"Early ploughing is beneficial—the earlier (in the spring) the better, provided always it can be done without packing the soil, without plowing too wet. It is even better to plow it then than in the fall, as it leaves the ground loose and freshly mellowed by the frost and rain. Fall plowing is good—has its advantages—but the soil is apt to be packed by the snow and the beating of the rain during the winter. Our best success has followed early spring plowing, especially sod. Not only are the roots of the grass and weeds turned down and undergo decomposition—the more readily on account of the porosity of the soil, admitting air and warmth,—but the ground is drier and may be sowed earlier, while the insects and dormant seeds are turned up fresh to the frost and the rain, which are hard upon them. Such plowing may be done slightly deeper than when done later. But never plow (we repeat the hundredth time) a clay soil unless dry. Indeed no soil should be plowed wet, as all soil has more or less of clay being dependent upon that—and the less clay the more care should be taken.—Early plowing may be done when there is no other work, which is so much money saved. Here is an advantage for the farmer. We love to see ground come up fresh and mellow in February and March; and when frost and rain succeed, the work of the farmer is going on by these agents; they are preparing the soil, to be finished by the sun later. If the soil has a coat of manure—even long manure—it will add to the benefit. Not only will the whole of it from that time be saved, but it will ferment in the soil, aid the decomposition of the sod, warm the ground, and enrich the undersoil for the roots to revel in. This warming the ground takes place early, so that such ground is drier the sooner, and can be sowed sooner, in consequence of the application of the manure. In a word, the manure answers the purpose of a hotbed. For soil that has been hurt by wet plowing and harrowing, or is harsh from some other cause, this treatment with raw manure (plowed in early) has an ameliorating influence. If lime, or ashes, or salt, is added, all the better. These act mechanically and chemically, and aid the manure in restoring the clay to its original condition—not its raw, but pulverized state. Plow early, if you can, and do not neglect it. Do not plow wet.

FEEDING HOGS.—The following injunctions should be rigidly observed, if one would secure the best results in the care and raising of hogs:

Avoid foul feeding. Do not omit adding salt in moderate quantities to the mess given. Feed at regular intervals. Cleanse the troughs previous to feeding. Do not over feed; give only as much as will be consumed at the meal. Vary the food. Variety will create, or at all events, increase appetite, and is most conducive to health; let the variations be governed by the condition of the dung cast, which should be of medium consistence, and of a grayish brown color: if hard, increase the quantity of brany and succulent roots; if too liquid, diminish or dispense with bran, and make mess firmer; add a portion of corn.

Feed the stock separately in classes, according to their relative conditions. Keep sows with young by themselves; store-hogs by themselves; and bacon hogs and porkers by themselves. It is not advisable to keep the store hogs too high in flesh, since high feeding is calculated to retard development of form and bulk. It is better to feed pigs intended to be put up for bacon loosely and not too abundantly, until they have obtained their full stature; they can then be brought to the highest possible condition in a surprisingly short space of time.

Keep the swine clean, dry and warm Cleanliness, dryness and warmth are essential, and as imperative as feeding, for an inferior description of food will, by their aid, succeed far better than the highest feeding will without them.

WORM NUISANCE.—A gentleman who has given considerable attention to a discovery of the proper means for ridding shade trees of the worm nuisance, has exhibited to the Philadelphia editors a small twig of maple, showing where and how the eggs from which the worms are hatched are to be found. They appear to be deposited in small clusters, on the under side of the two year old branches—and they are seldom or never to be found on branches either older or younger.—These branches are about the thickness of a man's finger. All that is necessary in order to rid a tree of the worm is to examine these little branches.—The eggs or "nits" are easily found, and can be scraped off with the back of a knife. Now is the favorable time to do the work.

☞Cows seldom kick without some good reason for it. Teats are sometimes sore—harsh handling hurts them and they kick. Sometimes long and sharp finger nails cut their teats, and sometimes the milker pulls the long hairs on the udder, while milking.—Shear off the long hairs, cut long finger nails close, bathe chapped teats with warm water and grease them well with lard, and always treat a cow gently. She will never kick unless something hurts her, or she fears a repetition of former hurts. When gently handled, cows like to be milked. When treated otherwise, they will kick and hold up their milk. It is quite as consistent to whip a sick child, to stop its crying, as to whip or kick a cow to stop her kicking while being milked.

ONE hundred pounds of pure clay will absord 70 pounds of water, whilst the same weight of sand absorbs 25 pounds; of clay loam, 50 pounds; chalk, 45 pounds; loamy sand, 40; and calcareous sand, 25. 538 cubic yards of soil are required to cover an acre four inches deep and 807 to cover it six inches.

☞Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABRLER'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CAMBART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building.

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

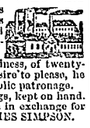
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.



THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY
Again in Bast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c. Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand. *Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work.* J. M. PIPER.

Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & P. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866ly

1866. THE 1866.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

TRUSSES.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" cures RUPTURE, frees the cord from all pressure; will never *rust*, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy. (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor.
ap10-1m 1247 Chestnut street Philada., Pa

PATENTS

PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application. EDWD. BROWN,
Engineer and Patent Agent,
mh7-3m 311 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 *and* 19 *South Sixth Street,*
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65-1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. de30-1y

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Fishing Tackle.
JOHN KRIDER,
N. E. Corner Second and Walnut sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Just in receipt of a fine selected stock of cheap and fancy Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions.

suitable for the rivers and brooks of this State, to which we invite the attention of all storekeepers. mh14-2

POUDRETTE!
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)
A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $26 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 420, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.
fe21-3m

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of
LINEN & OIL SHADES.
Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January17, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely unequalled by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se27-1y

Pollock's
Mercantile Philadelphia College
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts.
(701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by the faculty of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public as ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jy12,1865 Principal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
The great invention of the age in
HOOP SKIRTS
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided lightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Weste Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt jan25-3m

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING FOR
SPRING SALES,
Fashionable New Silks,
Novelties in Dress Goods,
New Styles Spring Shawls,
Fine Stock of New Goods,
New Traveling Dress Goods,
Magnificent Foulards,
Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L. have their usual assortment of staple goods.—Also, Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

P. S. Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of buyers. mch21-6t

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Trails" of every length—from 8½ to 4 yards round—20 to 56 springs, at 2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 5 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $4 15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are unparalleled beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 35 cents; 20 springs, $1; 35 springs, Cl 15; 30 springs, $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.

☞Skirts made to order and repaired.

☞Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-1m

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Revolvers, rifles
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
ap4-6m MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
No 40 Courtlandt st., New York.

"AGENTS WANTED!"
$175 PER MONTH. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
The Photograph Case and Family Record.

This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO., Manufacturers,
apl-1m 614 *Chestnut st., Philada.*

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO. Office, No 258 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ☞All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. ap2-5m

CANVASSERS WANTED at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female, to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the United States to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph for a *complete* record of the husband, wife, and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of a family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 style s); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted.

Address BARTLESON & CO.,
ap1-2m 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

WANTED—AGENTS.—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial."—Greater inducements offered than by any other publishers. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defence, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. G. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978. ap18 1m

DISABLED MEN---ATTENTION.

WANTED—One or two men, for Huntingdon and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell *Wadsworth's water proof Arnica healing Plaster,* the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. P. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia. N. B.—Allagents and soldiers would find it to their interest to answer the above. ap.18-3m

GREAT AMERICAN PUZZLE.

PATENTED by PHILIP HILL, importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most ingenious and amusing articles of the kind we have ever seen. It is calculated to afford diversion to old and young. Price 30 cents per set of six numbers. Sent by mail to all parts of the country.—PHILIP HILL, 259 Market street, Philada. Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best needles, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. 1m-ap18

HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior SILVER PLATED WARE at reduced prices. mch21,1866-3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16, Nth. 6th st., Philada.,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices. ap4-2m

☞Store shades made and lettered.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
JOSEPH L. POULTON,
Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,
HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains
FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,
superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
J. W. CALVER & CO.,

HAVE OPENED and are receiving weekly a fine assortment of STRAW HATS, BONNETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. JOHN W. CALVER & CO.,
No. 61 North Second street, below Arch,
mh21-2m PHILAD'A.

☞Fancy and Straw MILLINERY. PATTERN BONNETS on hand.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,
Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS
692 *Broadway, near 4th st., N. Y.*

Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for circular. Pipes $6 to $80 each. ap10-1m

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to *the above complaints—how to put them together,* and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Price One Dollar.
Price Fifty Cents.

☞Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	WAY PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 30	.....	11 52	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 10	.....	8 35
5 38	.....	12 03	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	5 03	9 55	8 25
5 47	.....	12 17	.....	.....	Mapleton,	4 54	.....	8 13
5 57	.....	12 29	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	4 45	9 37	8 05
6 14	8 12	12 48	6	19	Huntingdon,	4 34	9 24	7 50
6 30	.....	1 03	.....	.....	Petersburg,	4 18	9 08	7 30
6 38	.....	1 20	.....	.....	Barree,	4 10	.....	7 20
6 46	.....	1 32	6	56	Spruce Creek,	4 02	8 54	7 10
7 04	.....	1 53	.....	.....	Birmingham,	3 45	.....	6 55
7 15	9 01	2 05	7	15	Tyrone,	3 35	8 31	6 45
7 30	.....	2 20	.....	.....	Tipton,	3 25	.....	6 30
7 36	.....	2 28	.....	.....	Fostoria,	3 20	.....	6 25
7 41	.....	2 35	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	3 15	8 12	6 19
8 00	9 30	3 00	7	50	Altoona,	3 00	7 55	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 34 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 12 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.
April 1, 1866.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7,25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9,00 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.

The above connect with similar *Trains on the Pennsylvania* Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9-05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P M.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m, Tamaqua at 7,35 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,55 a m., for New York.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM.	EXPRESS	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM	EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 39	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 21	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 30	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 4 05
	LE 10 00			AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 45	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 05	Saxton,		3 10
10 20	Coalmont,		3 35
10 25	Crawford,		3 25
AR 10 35	Dudley,		3 20
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

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